

COMMUNICATIONS.

KNOWLEDGE.
A Lecture delivered before the "Society for the Acquisition and Diffusion of Useful Knowledge of Columbus, Mi."

By D. LITCOMB, M. D.

In submitting an opening lecture to the public exercises of our association, the title by which we are known, has very naturally suggested my subject. Our avowed object in this association is the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge. You all know what this means. It were vain to follow the schoolmen in their various readings and definitions of this term. On this subject they have assuredly "darkened counsel by multitudes of words without knowledge." It is sufficient for our purpose to remark, that knowledge embraces experience, or the acquirement of ideas or truths by observation, and learning and reflection. The Almighty has wisely and beneficently ordained that we shall come into being, ignorant of ourselves, and of every thing around us; but with powers and faculties, capable by exercise and direction to their appropriate objects, of infinite development. The development and exercise of these powers and faculties constitute knowledge.

In the further illustration of this subject, we shall glance at some of the impediments in the way to the acquisition of knowledge, propose our plan for its natural and easy acquisition, and conclude with an exhibition of some of its advantages.

First, then, in the very threshold, the prejudices and pre-conceptions of society around us interpose a mountain barrier. Mankind in all ages have received slowly, and reluctantly, innovations or improvements upon long established usages. We are strongly wedded to the ways in which our Fathers walked, and the things our Fathers loved. As a consequence, the innovator must usually receive cursing instead of blessing from the community he designs to benefit. His motives are impugned, and his positions assailed and condemned without examination. The shafts of ridicule and withering satire, dipped in the very dregs of Acheron, are hurled at him by every plodding drone of the community. This, friends, is but the usual penance, which bold and fearless genius talents and enterprise must ever pay to ignorance and stupidity. Think it not strange, then, if ever our unostentatious Association, for the acquisition and diffusion of useful knowledge, should encounter these difficulties. No enterprise, nor improvement, however glorious or useful in its results to mankind has shared a better fate. All history is replete with evidences of this truth. That portion of society whose mushroom reputation or sordid interests are involved in the perpetuity of established usages always raise the cuckoo note of speculation against every improvement. When Harvey gave his illustration of the beautiful mechanism of the heart, arteries and veins, in the circulation of the blood, the wise doctors of the day pronounced it a pretty speculation. When Columbus proposed his theory of the earth and his plan for the discovery of this western hemisphere, the petty philosophers termed it, an absurd speculation. When the immortal Fulton launched his first steam boat on the waters of the Hudson, the gaping, scoffing multitude cried out, what a foolish speculation. When the bold and adventurous bird of Jove mounts on untrailing wing, to gaze on the Sun in his mid-day splendor, the gabbling Gossians, Tomtits and Dodos, unable to follow him in his daring flight, cry out with astonishment, what a splendid speculation.

The second impediment, we shall notice to the acquisition of knowledge, is, ignorance of the specific faculties and powers to be employed in this matter. Much of the difficulty we encounter from this source, has arisen from the dissuasive and unsatisfactory systems of mental philosophy given us by the metaphysicians. Scarcely any two of them agree as to what are the primitive faculties and capabilities of man. "System after system" has flourished, fallen and been forgotten, in rapid and melancholy succession. By all of the mind and its manifestations have been studied with too little reference to the body. They have looked upon it as an indefinable something, separate and apart from organized matter. With these discordant and unnatural views of mind and its faculties, their cultivation could not of course be otherwise than irregular, empirical and imperfect.

The third impediment to the acquisition of knowledge, which we would name, is the improper direction of the faculties. We have all experienced the force of this difficulty. The drudgery, toil and disgust we have felt in coming over by rote our school-boy lessons, can never be forgotten. We can never forget the sovereign contempt and hatred with which we looked upon our first preceptors, with their branched rods and menacing frowns. Now why was this? Have children actually no relish for, nor wish to acquire knowledge; nor love for those who impart it? Most assuredly they have. Their little hands, and eyes, and ears, and all their powers of observation, are constantly on the stretch for new discoveries, for new objects in the world of wonders around them. Every new idea acquired from acquaintance with these new objects, their qualities, properties, and uses, brings with it inexpressible delight.

How, then, can it be otherwise than irksome and disgusting to call them off from this pleasing pursuit, and confirm them, under penalty of the lash, to words and names, and signs, the meaning of which they do not as yet, and cannot comprehend. All they need, is the guidance of a kind heart, and an intelligent head, who has studied nature and mind well himself, to repress the sallies of exuberant faculties, and to lead out and quicken the sluggish in the paths which nature takes. This done, and we shall love both the precept and the preceptor. We might multiply a host of other impediments in the ordinary way of the acquisition of knowledge. But let that suffice; and we hasten to our plan for its ready, easy and pleasant acquisition. This is all contained in the simple maxim *follow nature*. If you wished to train a horse or any other animal for a specific purpose, you would examine well his strength, his qualities, and fitness for that purpose. Then know thyself—not as the fragment of a man; but as a beautiful, symmetrical whole—moral, intellectual and physical. All these powers and faculties God has given you; and they must all be cultivated; not by piecemeal, not disjointedly, but in harmonious concert. The mind and the body mutually act and react one upon the other; the powers or faculties of both must therefore be cultivated in order to give to each the full play and compass of its energies. The manner, or the plan for the cultivation of these faculties in simple, easy and natural. The physical, intellectual and moral faculties of man bear a certain and definite relationship to external nature. This relationship must be seen, and the laws which govern it, known, in order that you may cultivate each faculty, by addressing to its appropriate related object. For example—If you wish to cultivate the physical powers of a muscle, you must apply to its related mechanical laws of force, resistance, etc. If you wish to cultivate the moral faculty of Benevolence, address it with its related object of human misery and wretchedness. If you would cultivate the intellectual faculties—address to them their related objects of things and events. This simple method of the education of the faculties is termed the demonstrative—or education by visible illustration, and is embraced in the plan practised with most signal success, by Patabozzi and Fellenburg, of Switzerland, and Mr. and Mrs. Wright and others, of Edinburgh.

The advantages of knowledge, you all know, and can appreciate. Knowledge is power—yes, it is more, 'tis health, 'tis riches, 'tis happiness. External nature presents to the mind of man, a vast assemblage of powers and influences beyond his feeble capabilities of resistance. Ocean's rolling billows, the lightning's fiery course, the volcano's belching throes and the tempest's fury, he cannot stay. But guided and aided by the lights and powers of knowledge—"he can lay his hand upon old ocean's mane, and play familiarly with his hoary locks. He can, with the thunder, talk as friend to friend, and wave his garland of the lightning's wing, in sportive twists the lightning's fiery wing."

The volcano's powers drive his swift-winged car, and the puffing steam-boat, and the whitening sails of every sea, present Acolus claimed to his foaming keel. Then knowledge is power. And further, it is health. I have no hesitation in affirming that a generally diffused knowledge of the laws of health, of the nature and qualities of the influences around us; and of their proper relationship to the human constitution, would make diseases, like Angel's visits, few and far between. You may think this a strange declaration from one who fattens on your calamities, and whose bread is the price of ministering to those diseases. But, it is not therefore, the less true. The business of the philanthropic physician does not cease with the administration of the bolus, the pill and the emetic. He has a higher duty to perform in contributing from his knowledge of diseases and its causes, to the prevention of human suffering. But here his efforts are all paralyzed by the lamentable fatuity and ignorance that prevails on this subject. You study the structure of the Houses, Castles, and Temples, of every clime.—You explore the bowels of the earth.—You trace the meanderings of every river, and the Lakes, Gulfs, and Seas of all countries. Yet, of the *Human you live in*, your own body, you know nothing. Its covering, its frame work, its apartments, its running streams, its reservoirs and fountains, its beautiful exhibition of the perfection of the natural organic laws, you have now studied. This ought you to do, and not leave the other undone. This is the point to begin at, to enjoy the full tide of healthful vigour and activity, of which your physical powers are capable.

I hope, some medical gentleman will pursue this subject.

Again—Knowledge is wealth. Wealth does not consist so much in the accumulation of a specific amount of property, or in the number of sources or means we have at command, of ministering to our comfort. These sources, or means of comfort and enjoyment, are opened in perpetual fountain, by widely diffused practical knowledge.

Man in a state of nature, is brought in to being a helpless, homeless, wanderer; gathering a precarious subsistence from the fruits of the forest; and sheltered from the rude winds and pitiless storms by his thickened wigwag. But let the lights of knowledge dawn upon his benighted intellect, and he beholds in the earth upon which he roams, a thousand capabilities of ministering to his wants. Where, before,

he discovered nothing but barren, burning sands and rugged mountain cliffs, he now finds gold, and silver, and diamonds, and iron, and all the variety of metals and precious stones, ready to be made subsidiary to his every enjoyment. Gravitation enables him to make the dashing, foaming cataract perform the labor of a thousand hands. The winds waft him the riches and products of every land. In fine, all the natural and physical laws, unfolded to him by knowledge, are rendered subservient and willing caterers to his ease and wealth.

Further, and in conclusion—knowledge is happiness. In illustrating this branch of our subject it is necessary that our notions of happiness should be enlarged and rigidly defined. What, then, is human happiness, or, in what does it consist? Endless speculations and differences of opinion ever have, and do yet exist on this subject. One individual tells you it is only to be found in a savage state of nature; and novelists, poets, and even philosophers have dwelt in songs of sweet melody on the "paucity of its wants, the simplicity of its pursuits, and the solidity of its pleasures." It is here, we are told, unsophisticated nature revels in all the luxury of primeval innocence. Unlearned in crime, undebauched by effeminacy, unpracticed in the duplicity, treachery and cunning of civilized life, the spirits, free as their own mountain breeze, quaff delights, constant, and without alloy. The sensualist tells you it can only be found in sparkling bowls, in sumptuous racy viands, and in the revels of the Seraglio. The miser points to his heaps of shining gold, and says, behold! *there is happiness*. The poet and the philosopher tell you it can only be found amid Pantheistic flowers, and Academus shades—that fancy, reason and judgment are every thing—that health or sickness, riches or poverty, pain or pleasure do not even enter into the account of human happiness. Another assures you it is all summed up in these three words—wife, children and friends. And still another, that it consists only in the observance of moral duties. Now, these positions are all wrong; and the error consist in the disjointed, one sided and superficial views taken of human nature.—One has looked at man only as animal, another as a social, another as an intellectual, and another as a moral being.—They have seen these faculties of his nature in lively and pleasant exercise—they have indulged in the pleasures of sense, they have mingled amid the sweets of social intercourse; they have drunk at the Pnyean Spring, and they have experienced the calm peace and joy arising from a conscientious discharge of moral duty. But they have looked at these sources of happiness, one at a time—as isolated, a part, one from the other, and incapable of being enjoyed all together. The perfection of human happiness consists in the accordant exercise of all the powers; physical, intellectual and moral. This constitutes the highest point of human perfection on earth; and as man is a progressive being, the continued and illimitable development of those powers, purified and spiritualized, will, no doubt, constitute his never failing happiness in the abodes of the blessed.

In the constitution of our faculties God has designed our moral nature for the study of Himself, our intellectual for the study of His works, and our animal for the preservation and perpetuation of ourselves. Then, in all our getting of knowledge—let moral culture be the corner stone. It is the link that connects with Angels and Jehovah himself—and in gazing upon the King of Kings, we shall be changed into the same image, from glory to glory. Guided by animal impulses alone, we are no better than beasts that perish. Intellect with the full stretch of all its gigantic powers uncontrolled by moral principle is at best but a blind Cyclops—a Polyphemus with his thunderbolts and a demon's heart to guide them.

Animalism—mere brute propensity, we are sorry to say it, is in the ascendancy among us. Its results you all see in the vice and crime prevalent in our land.—And vice is a contagion of the most terrible virulence—more contagious and fatal than plague or cholera. Our old men have died of it, our young men, many of them, have also caught the disease, and they too will die, yes, die eternally, if they are not cured. Our children are now exposed to the same contagion. What parent, what philanthropist, then, can sit still or be idle, amidst this moral desolation. He deserves not the name, nor the habitation, of a man who would not be up and doing. The mountain delf, the tiger's lair, or the den of the howling owl would better suit the moral and intellectual sluggard than the abodes of man. The march of mind, the march of morals is onward, but as long as we are exposed to the contagion of moral pestilence, it becomes us to be vigilant. Let us throw a strong cordon all around us. Our *Civil Associations, our Literary Societies, our Benevolent enterprises, our Sabbath Schools and Maternal Bands*, are our outposts. We need strong nerves, wise heads and kind hearts to man them. Who, then, will to the rescue. Lag who may, let our motto, friends, be ever onward.

The steamboat trade at New Orleans has begun to decline.—Many of the larger boats are laid up for the summer.—The boats still running depend chiefly on the business of carrying emigrants to the North. It is proposed to run some of the boats to Pensacola to accommodate those who wish for a pleasant and healthy seaside residence during the unhealthy season at New Orleans.

Southern Rights.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

SETH PEEBLES.

The Argus and its correspondent appear to take especial delight in calling the democratic candidate for representative, by the name of "Parson Butler," as though it was a reproach for a man to be a professor of religion or an expounder of the Gospel.—Democrat.

It is more than two years ago that we were introduced to Mr. Butler,—and according to the custom of the country he was made known to us as "Parson Butler." By this appellation he is known throughout the County, and by it he is usually addressed. The Editors of the Democrat know very well that we do not consider it a "reproach for a man to be a professor of religion." He also knows that we have no other feelings towards Mr. Butler than that of high regard, and that only as a politician we attack him. We wish it however to be distinctly understood that we are opposed to Preachers becoming Legislators; and, in our opinion a scramble for political ascendancy, by a minister of the Gospel does not at all comport with the sacred duties of the desk.—It is a profanation of the sacred office—and a unity of the duties of preacher and politician is much more objectionable than that of Representative and Bank Director.

The Democrat asks how much we get for puffing the Real Estate Bank. As the question is a civil one, we answer: *Nothing*.

The people of Lowndes county well know that SETH PEEBLES, the Whig candidate is a Stockholder in the Real Estate Banking Company of this place, and we are surprised at the ignorance the Democrat affects to show in regard to this fact.

The Mississippian has commenced puffing Mr. Butler, and says:

"With such men as Mr. Butler in the Legislature, the country has nothing to fear.—The people will be relieved from a continuation of a rotten monetary system."

It is possible that Mr. B. will vote for a repeal of the present banking system of the State, while he is so largely interested in its continuance!

"With sound legislation we can have a sound currency, and with a sound currency Mississippi must be one of the first States in the Union."—Jackson Mississippian.

With sound legislation for years by the Jackson Van Buren party both in Congress and the State Legislature, the State is nearly ruined. A CHANGE OF RULERS is now our only remedy, and it behoves every man to oppose those who have brought us to this pass. Believing that by a continuation of the present men in the Legislature, matters will become worse than they now are, we oppose Samuel Butler.

The Bill "to confirm certain purchases of the public lands" in the State of Mississippi passed the United States Senate on the 7th inst. It had been under consideration in the House on the 11th. It will undoubtedly pass. Mr. Prentiss is warmly in favor of it, and will probably make a speech in support of it.

The Jackson Mississippian says:—"Men will not act for the public interests in this matter, when their fortunes are involved in the fate of the banks."

The fortune of Samuel Butler or a large part of it is involved in the fate of the Tombigbee Bank. If the Mississippian's apothegm is true, why should the people of Lowndes County send Butler to the Legislature! To betray the "public interests" and legislate for his own benefit!

FOURTH DAY OF JULY.—Livingston & Bracken at the solicitation of the Committee of Arrangements for the celebration of the 4th July, will prepare a PUBLIC DINNER on the occasion. They request all who desire to participate in the Dinner to call the present week and procure Tickets that they may make suitable arrangements.

JUST LIKE THE WHIGS.—Gen. Joshua Irwin (Whig) has authorized his name to be used as a candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned in the delegation of Alabama, by the death of the Hon. Joab Lawler. The Whigs have now two candidates pitted against Ellis, Locofoco, and who can doubt the result if Crabb and Irwin both run. We think, decidedly that the last named gentleman ought to decline, for Mr. Crabb was first announced, and if both run, both will be beaten, and Ellis will be sent to Congress by a minority of the votes of the District.

A SOUTHERN BANK.

In our paper of May the 5th we made some remarks on the importance of the establishment of a "SOUTH-WESTERN BANK" to regulate exchange in this important section of the Union. We did not state any particular plan upon which to found such an institution but hinted the feasibility of establishing one upon the principles of the General Banking Law of New York. We find that our proposition has met with some favor in Virginia, as will be observed by the following, which we copy from the Richmond Enquirer.

HINTS ON A SOUTHERN BANK OF AMERICA.

"To free the South from Abolition influence, and the oppressions of Northern commerce, let the Legislatures of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi, pass a joint charter for a Southern Bank of America. The capital to be about forty millions, and divided in something like the following proportions: Virginia six millions, North Carolina two millions, South Carolina seven, Georgia five, Alabama five, Louisiana ten and Mississippi five. Each of these States to have one or two branches, but the mother or principal Board to be at Charleston, South Carolina, as the most central point; and each State to have a Representative in that Board. Each State to hold three-fourths of the amount of capital held in and assigned to it; and appoint a proper portion of the Directors. Let the State issue scrip bearing six per cent. interest for one-fourth the amount of capital assigned them—send, and sell that in Europe or elsewhere for specie. This would produce ten millions. Require individual subscribers to pay specie or good current bank notes, which would produce ten millions more, and would be mainly bank notes, making twenty millions to commence with.

The States would owe to the bank twenty millions more, for which they should issue scrip—file the same with the branches respectively in the States issuing it, subject to a sale at any time to raise specie, to prevent a suspension of specie payments, but not to carry interest until actually sold. Neither the whole corporation, nor any branch, to discount more than twice the amount of its capital stock, nor to circulate any note of less denomination than ten dollars. Full reports to be published every quarter of the year of the business of each branch, and annual reports to be laid before the Legislatures within which the branches shall be respectively located, with full right of search and examination by the Legislatures."

THE BANK MEETING

Was one of the largest assemblies we ever witnessed in Lowndes County. Its proceedings we copy from the Democrat and will be found in this column.—Everything was done "decently and in good order" and the resolutions were passed almost unanimously. Our facetious State Senator, the Hon. T. M. TUCKER introduced the following resolution, soon after the meeting was organized, which, happily, did not create any disorder:

"Whereas in Holy Writ a moral precedent is left on record, that none but the guileless should throw a stone,—Therefore be it resolved by this meeting, that it is expected by this meeting that no person who is a director or stockholder in any bank or banking association on the one hand; and that any person who has dealt with or is indebted to any bank or banking association on the other, will attend or participate in the deliberations of this meeting."

The wit of the Hon. Senator did not take, and the resolution was withdrawn.

From the Columbus Democrat.

Pursuant to public notice, the largest meeting ever held on any public occasion by the citizens of Lowndes County, assembled at the Court-house on the hour appointed, for the purpose of taking into consideration the depreciated state of our currency: Whereupon Argyle Campbell Esq. was called to the chair, and John J. Goodwin and Francis Leech, appointed Secretaries. The chairman then stated briefly the object of the meeting, after which John Cruesoe made a short but forcible and appropriate address. On motion the following gentlemen were appointed by the chair, a committee to offer a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the meeting: Thos. C. Blewett, Ralph Graves, William H. Gibbs, Nimrod Davis, Jesse Speight, John Crigler, Jno. M. Morgan, Cyrus S. Aikin, William Eckford, John F. Williams, George Vaughan. The committee through their chairman, Gen. Speight, reported the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted.

Whereas a great and unparalleled depreciation has taken place in the value of the currency of this State, not only abroad but at the very doors of the Banks that issue it, which materially and injuriously affects the interest of the planter, the mechanic and the merchant, by closing the avenues of commerce and trade; lessening the demand for labor, causing agriculture to languish, and thereby greatly increasing the price of all the necessities and luxuries of life: And whereas, a still greater depreciation is likely to ensue, without any connection with that general cause which has alike visited the whole Union—the suspension of specie payments. The operations of which was not calculated to effect one section of the country more than another, without the additional aid of mal-practices on the part of our Banks, not warranted by their charters nor any correct principle of banking, and opposed to that moral obligation and justice which should ever characterize the policy and dealings of chartered institutions, acting under the supreme authority of the Legislature, and sovereign will of the people; And whereas, from satisfactory information in the possession of your Committee, a majority of the chartered Banks of this place, have not only withheld their accommodations from the public, except on terms onerous and humiliating to be complied with, but have withheld their exchange also; and some of them have through their agents disposed of the same in distant markets, at a high premium, for funds which were also at a high rate over the currency of this State, and have invested the same in Mississippi Bank notes at a heavy discount; and have thereby realized large profits to the great detriment of our citizens, who, being large consumers are of course considered losers by the heavy rate of exchange that has to be paid between this and every other State in the Union with which we have any dealings: And whereas, the people have a right to scrutinize into the affairs of chartered institutions to whom they granted exclusive privileges for specific purposes, it is their duty whenever they have just cause to suspect that the creatures of their creation have transcended the limits the laws have marked out as their boundaries, to guard scrupulously their interest by detecting fraud, and exposing error; therefore,

1. Resolved, That the practice of loaning money by corporations and Banks upon what is termed *Cotton Bonds* is in violation of the correct and legitimate principles of Banking, derogatory to the true interest of the people, and opposed to the genius of commerce and agriculture.

2. Resolved, That the course pursued by the Banks in this State in refusing to sell exchange at home and disposing of the same abroad at a great premium, is in our opinion the principal cause of the depreciated state of our circulating medium.

3. Resolved, That Banks should sell their exchange at home at fair rates; and should make loans only on endorsed notes and bills of exchange.

4. Resolved, That it is inexpedient and impolitic for any Bank Director or Director of any Banking association to hold a seat in the Legislature of this State.

5. Resolved, That this meeting consider the Banks chartered under our present banking system, injurious to the best interests of the State.

6. Resolved, That this meeting look on the general Banking law recently adopted by the State of New York as containing the most correct principles of banking consistent with a Republican Government—as it lays open the business of banking to all persons possessing capital

who wish to engage in it; thus preventing monopolies or giving to individuals a fictitious capital and credit, which neither the means or character entitle them to.

7. Resolved, That after mature deliberation this meeting believe that a law, similar to the New York general Banking law, would be productive of much good to our State, as it would enable all citizens possessed of unincumbered real estate an opportunity of realizing an additional interest of their property, by investing it in stocks under this law, thereby lessening our dependence on foreigners for capital, and giving their note holders *undoubted security*, for the redemption of notes issued under such a system.

8. Resolved, That a Committee of six be appointed by the chair to draft a memorial and to obtain signatures, praying our Legislature to use their best exertions to reform the present banking system of this State; to fix an early day for the resumption of specie payments by them, and that in all cases where they do not comply with such a law, that forfeiture of their charters should be the consequence, and also, that a law, similar to the New York General Banking Law will be adopted by the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions, together with the proceedings of this meeting, be signed by the chairman and secretaries, and published in both the newspapers of Columbus.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the chairman and secretaries.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to act under the eighth resolution, viz: Francis Leech, Gen. Speight, John Cruesoe, S. S. Franklin, Henry Dickinson and John J. Goodwin.

On motion the meeting then adjourned sine die.

ARGYLE CAMPBELL, Chairman.

JOHN J. GOODWIN, FRANCIS LEECH, Secretaries.

MASONIC CELEBRATION AT ABERDEEN.

The Anniversary of St. John the Baptist was celebrated by ABERDEEN LODGE, No. 32, on Saturday last in a manner worthy of the occasion, and highly gratifying to all who participated in it. Nearly one hundred of the brethren from various lodges were present in the procession, and what with the enlivening music of the Columbus Band, and a brilliant display of the wealth, and beauty of old Monroe County, the spectacle was one which will long be remembered. Addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by brothers Geo. TUCKER and MATTHEW ESTES in an arbor, tastefully and conveniently arranged for the purpose.—After the addresses, the procession proceeded to the new Hotel where an excellent dinner was provided, in which two hundred ladies and brethren participated.

After the cloth was removed, several very appropriate toasts were drank, when the festivities of the day concluded. We understand that the arrangement of the dinner table was made under the supervision of the Ladies of Aberdeen; and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon their taste. The following complimentary toast was drank with unbounded sincerity and applause:

"The Ladies of Aberdeen, not more remarkable for the taste which they have displayed in the arrangement of the table, prepared for this occasion, than they are for their beauty."

We are in hopes to receive the remainder of the toasts in time to publish them in connection with a more elaborate description of the ceremonies of the day in our next.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Americus" was received too late for insertion. We will endeavor to find room for him in our next.

The Hon. T. J. WORD will accept our thanks for sending us an interesting public document.

THE LEXINGTON STANDARD.—Is the title of a new paper, published in Lexington, Holmes County, in this State. It is Whig to the back bone and we hail its appearance on the stage of political action with pleasure; and as it "franks itself in the front section of the great Whig party," we will extend the line and give it room.

The Editor says:—

"Politically speaking, we are opposed to Mr. Van Buren and all the humbug and corruption of his party. We rank ourselves in the front section of the great Whig army, and being decidedly friendly to States Rights and State Remedies, we are particularly hostile to tyrants and abolitionists. We shall be an ardent defender of what we believe the best national politics, but no excitement, however great, shall lead us to insult our fellow citizens who have the glorious right of differing with us in opinion.

Talking of money matters and the credit system, we confess ourselves the friend of both Banks and credit, yet we are not the apologists of any abuses which may arise in the exercise of either. There is considerable rascality prevailing in this State in the way of shamplasters, Banks, &c., and it will be one of our first duties to give the people facts and censure wherever censure is found to be due."

CINCINNATI COVER.—The Special Court is still in Session. A great mass of business was disposed of last week. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Judge Bassett, for the prompt and firm discharge of his duty. The Grand Jury was empanelled on Monday week, and was discharged on Friday after finding a great num-

ber of true bills against violators of the Duelling, Gambling and Tavern Laws of our State. We trust the examples they have made in this instance will have a salutary effect upon the morals of the community. On Saturday the trial of Philoia, Bill, for the murder of Barclay Carson. Phil was ably defended by H. Dickerson and A. Boykin, and the prosecution was conducted by H. Gray, District Attorney assisted by James T. Harrison. We did not hear the speeches, but understand that both sides acquitted themselves with superior ability and in a manner highly creditable to the Bar of Lowndes County. The jury on Saturday evening brought in a verdict of GUILTY.

Phil and Barclay are two negroes longing to Judge John Perkins.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:

R. T. Brownrigg, Foreman, John Rogers, Newton E. Wright, Edward Greer, Edward B. Randolph, James Sims, Wm. G. Wells, John Crigler, Isaac Leech, William Millican, William Daves, John H. Riley.

STATE RIGHTS.

The following resolutions were introduced Mr. PRENTISS in the House of Representatives. When the vote is taken on them, we shall be able to know who are the State Rights men in Congress. You can be no dodging in this test—

1. Resolved, That the power, designating the time, place, and manner of elections for Representatives is expressly vested by the Federal Constitution to the Legislatures of the States, respectively, subject to no supervision or control, except by law of Congress only; and that, in the exercise of this power, the State Legislature may constitutionally fix the time of election subsequent to the expiration of the Congress preceding that for which election is to be held.

2. Resolved, That neither the Federal nor State Executive can constitutionally anticipate, supersede, or change the times of election as fixed by the State Legislatures.

3. Resolved, That this House be in the constitutional power, either legislative or judicial, by its own action, alone, to suspend or impeach, the operation of an act of a State Legislature from the time, place, and manner of election to its representatives.

4. Resolved, That no resolution or action of this House can deprive the People of any State of their constitutional right of electing Representatives to Congress at the time designated for that purpose by the Legislature of such State; that the exercise of such power, on the part of this House, would be a dangerous encroachment on the rights of the States, and its execution direct and palpable violation of the constitution.

5. Resolved, That the constitutional jurisdiction of this House over the acts of representation is a limited one, embracing the questions of election, qualification and return, only; and that, in judging election, this House is bound to follow the accordance with the act of the State Legislature regulating the time, place and manner thereof.

6. Resolved, That, in accordance with the constitutional act of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, presenting time, place, and manner of election Representatives to Congress, and in compliance with all the provisions of an election was holden in November for two Representatives from said State to 25th Congress, at which election Prentiss and Thomas J. Word were elected, possessed the constitutional qualifications, and were duly and legally seated.

7. Resolved, That the resolution of the House adopted on the 5th day of March last, denying to said Prentiss and Word seats in this House as members thereof, was a dangerous attack upon the elective franchise, in derogation of the rights of the State of Mississippi, in violation of the constitution of the United States, and a grievous example to future times.

8. Resolved, therefore, That said resolution be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

VIRGINIA.—A special election held in King George county, on the 4th of April, for a member of the House of Delegates, the member elect, at the general election, April, resigned his right to a seat, on some informality in the returns, to throw some equitable, if not legal, upon the matter. At the recent same parties, TAYLOR and HARRIS again candidates; and we learn from the Alexandria Herald that Col. TAYLOR, a candidate, has been elected by a majority of the votes. The aggregate vote of the county is thus stated:—Taylor 142, Harris 142. Close enough. This is emblematic of the strength of the Whigs in the Virginia Legislature; as it is the election of the Whig candidate, King George, by 3 votes, over the Democrats, who were a minority of the Whigs proper a minority of all in the houses of joint ballot.

THE TOMBIGBEE BRIDGE.—The Rensselaer, the Engineer employed by the Tombigbee Bank to survey the new railroad, has arrived in town to commence operations immediately. Estimates for the bridge will be made as early as practicable.—Democrat.

THE AMERICAN CHARACTER.—The American character is born in a hurry (says an English writer); we are educated at great expense, we are made to the wave of the sea, and lose it like manner, to become a body is a locomotive, travelling at a high speed, and death is a shooting star, and death is a shooting star, and death is a shooting star.

MR. RIVES.—The Madocian Mr. Rives that he "has been more confirmed in his entire opinion of the financial schemes of the Democrats, even as more recently developed, he has lost all confidence in them as politicians, and in Mr. Van Buren as chief Magistrate of the nation."

SENTIMENTAL

A handsome little girl, a few years of age, was on the 10th inst. band, expressed herself strongly in favor of Jackson. Being asked to say said: "The Old General is an advocate for Union—an am-